Thirty pages.

Counting-Room

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A 674 MONDAY, MAY 26, 1902.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS.

Kinloch

.Main 2018

CIRCULATION DURING APRIL. Charles W. Knapp, General Manager of The St. Louis Rapublic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of people, full and complete copies of the daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of April, 1902, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

| Date. | Copies | Date. | Copies. |
|-------------------|---------|-----------|--------------------|
| Date. | 108,740 | 16 | Copies. 109,640 |
| 2 | 108,770 | 17 | 111,010 |
| 3 | | | 111,060 |
| 4 | | | 113,290 |
| 5 | | | 117,780 |
| 6 Sunday 7 8 9 10 | | | 112,050 |
| | | | 111,850 |
| | | | 111,110 |
| | | | 111,700 |
| | | 25 | 112,560 |
| 1 | | | 113,650 |
| 2 | | 27 Sunday | 117,599 |
| 3 Sunday | | | 111,420 |
| 14 | | | 112,130 |
| | 110,830 | 30 | |

Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or

And said Charles W. Knapp further says that the number of copies returned and reported unsold during the

month of April was 12.9 per cent. CHARLES W. KNAPP. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of

April, 1902. J. F. FARISH. Notary Public, City of 3t. Louis, Mo.

My term expires April 26, 1906. ~~~~~

The St. Louis carrier force of The Republic deliver more than 53,000 copies every day. This is nearly four times as many as any other morning newspaper delivery in St. Louis and more than twice as many as any morning or evening

WORLD'S-1904-FA R.

CHARACTERISTIC ACTIONS

One of the reasons why Republicans cannot hope to carry Missouri within the next few years is exemplified in the internal management of the party in this State. Just as the individual politicians in control of the organization are displaying their innate weakness in their dealings with one another, so does the collective organization fail to live up to the expectations of its friends at any stage.

At no time has there been well-defined policy ing the wires of the Republican party. Extraneous issues have been dragged in by Tom, Dick and Harry, until the organization is so befuddled that none knows where it stands.

The internecine warfare of the factions is proceeding along the same lines. Indorsements are being sador of that Government to the United States, and given to any one for the asking. A convention whose delegates were pledged to the renomination of Bartholdt came near deserting him. Now it is the English diplomatist of the old school. Well-born, rumored that the South Side Congressman has deserted the State Chairman and refuses to make the blood and breeding as an Englishman because firmly Collector of the Internal Revenue, appointed by him convinced that an Englishman stood as the best ex-"call off" deputies who are fighting the Chairman in

Leaving aside the political ignorance displayed by this trifling with honor and mutual obligations, the Lord Pauncefote was the traditional Briton, big. burlack of consistency is the same as that displayed ly, ruddy-faced and physically imposing. when a fight is made in a general election. If the thing praiseworthy from them.

FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.

the Rochambeau statue in Washington last Saturday, viewpoint. The late representative of that Governand in the various entertainments preceding, the pleasant fact of the friendship that has always existed between the French and American peoples was gratifyingly brought out.

of the army and navy representatives of the two Gov. sador. ernments, a friendliness amounting to genuine enthusiasm being instantly developed.

When the fact is remembered that French and fought side by side, each winning the high admiration of the other, this speedy liking is easily ex- ty accompanied this old-fashioned loyalty. The complained. Glorious traditions of comradeship in arms bination is rare, and is not likely to be encountered draw Americans and Frenchmen together with irre- in the choice of Pauncefote's successor. sistible potency.

The final result of France's gift of the Rochambeau statue to this country must inevitably be a strengthening of the bonds uniting the two peoples. There is reunion of the former pupils of the Reverend John every good reason for this. The history of the two W. Westcott, who taught school five miles west of greatest Republics in the world is one of unbroken that place fifty-five years ago. Ninety-one of his old friendship toward each other. Each can well afford pupils are now living and the gathering on the playto encourage and enjoy this pleasant relationship.

CUBA AND HER BEST FRIEND.

In a formal message to Secretary of War Root, following the act of establishment of the Cuban Re- ate the school days of decades ago would fail in its public as a free and independent government, Presi- purpose if the predecessor of modern baseball were dent Palma of Cuba gratefully acknowledges the debt not revived. Other forms of sport have undergone under which the Cubans stand to the United States | few changes. The ball game has been developed in a

in the cause of Cuban liberty will be noted by the gree in the country except with a bladder. people of this country with the keenest satisfaction.

This appreciative recognition of American service

best interests of Cuba. Among more or less disap-

ticipation or advice in Cuban affairs. Paima's influcace will do much to pullify the ungracious acts of these malcontents.

Cuba's President may rest assured that the American people are more than willing to reciprocate Cuban friendship. Naturally enough, we like the people whom we have freed from oppression, and we take a profound interest in their welfare. We want Cuba agates and chineys are discussed energetically. .\$6.00 to become a happy and prosperous nation, now that

Anything in the line of kindly assistance will be sooner or later forthcoming, in spite of the opposition .. 1.75 of a few selfish interests. The little Republic of the Antilles, happy, prosperous, free and secure from European intrigue, will be an especially brilliant star in

...

DOCKERY POINTED OUT THE WAY. In the increasing public insistence that the trusts be effectively fought by removing tariff duties, thus opening American markets to legitimate competition, there is found a striking indorsement of the antitrust plan advocated by Governor Dockery when a member of the lower house of the National Congress,

The Missouri Congressman, now Governor of his State, may fairly claim to be the leader in perceiving and advocating a direct method of effectively prevent ing the monopoly of markets which is the purpose of ... 3 cents trust organization.

During his last term in Congress, Mr. Dockery earnestly urged the adoption of a resolution, intro-A 675 duced by himself, so amending the Dingley tariff that the imposition of tariff duties should not apply to any article controlled by a trust. He was sagacious enough to see that such an amendment would strike at the very root of the trust evil. He was brave enough to lead the fight along this line. It was through no fault of his that the Dingley tariff was not so amended in the interests of the American

Now, with the rapacious Beef Trust proving be youd all further question the inevitable certainty of trust monopolies grasping enormous profits by taking the fullest possible advantage of the people's necessities, there comes a general recognition of the wisdom of the tariff amendment urged some years ago by Mr. Dockery. The people fear that little is to be accomplished by prosecution of the trusts. But they know that the very minute the tariff duties are removed from trust-controlled products, the power of the trusts is shattered. They have been brought to perceive that the whole foundation of trustism is the high protective tariff. They have reason to fear that they will never be rescued from the greedy grasp of the trusts as long as the high protective tariff remains in force. The lesson which they have been taught of late is convincingly to this effect.

Governor Dockery has reason to be proud of his established record of leadership in what is now confessed to be the only effective method of fighting and conquering the trusts. The spirit of the amendment to the Dingley tariff which he vainly strove to secure in Congress is earnestly commended to the American people. The plan therein advocated is the plan that must be adopted if the trusts are to be overcome by the people.

MAKE THE PARK ENTRANCE ADEQUATE. Park Commissioner Ridgely's earnest recommendation, in his annual report to the Board of Public Improvements, of the necessity for enlarging and bettering the main entrance to Forest Park, should receive

the speedy attention of that body with a view to the There can be no question of the correctness of the position taken by Mr. Ridgely in this matter. Under even the most ordinary conditions there is frequent congestion of pedestrians and vehicles near the Wabash tracks. Owing to this fact there have been

numerous accidents at that point, a truth which em-

phasizes the imperative need for a more commodious

main entrance. The number of visitors to Forest Park materially ncreases, year by year. There will be a tremendous increase during the next two years, because of the general and steadily growing interest in World's Fair work. The park's main entrance, already inadequate, must be reconstructed to meet the demands of the situation. Park Commissioner Ridgely's recommendacourageously advanced by the manipulators now pull- tion should receive favorable action without unneces-

THE LATE LORD PAUNCEFOTE.

Great Britain loses a particularly valuable public servant in the death of Lord Pauncefote, the Ambasone whose place in diplomacy will not be easily filled.

The dead Ambassador was an admirable type of well-bred, a thorough man of the world, proud of his ample of the civilized man, be possessed both the virtues and the faults of his countrymen to a pecullarly representative degree. Even in appearance,

Concealing the proverbial English self-complacence, leaders have no realization of personal responsibility, however, there was in Lord Pauncefote's manner a there is no reason why the people should expect any- fine suavity, born of a life-training as a diplomat, which made him successful in the many delicate missions with which he was intrusted by his Government. In this country there has probably never been In the ceremonies attendant upon the unveiling of a more effective British Ambassador, from the British ment made himself liked by the social world of Washington and trusted by the official world. His legitimate influence with successive administrations was potent for British benefit. This, of course, was the Especially notable was the instinctive fraternizing rightful purpose of his service as British Ambas-

King Edward may well deplore the loss of so faithful and capable a subject. The Pauncefote veneration for British royalty, first in the person of the late American soldiers and sailors have more than once Queen and later in that of her son, was almost mediaeval in absoluteness. Yet a keen and shrewd moderni-

VILLAGE SPORTS.

A short item from Mount Vernon, Ill., tells of a ground was typical of the true rural spirit of fun which, after over a half century, had not died out.

Of course there was a game of townball. Any assemblage of old citizens who wished to commemoras the Power which freed them from Spanish tyranny. greater degree than any other amusement, unless it be football, which was never played to any great de-

To this day, the average dweller in a small village President Palma, an able, well-trained and con- prefers to pass the time on a summer's afternoon servative man, stands for the best thought and the playing marbles or pitching horseshoes. How often are the inhabitants wrought up over the respective pointed politicians of the new Republic there has been abilities of the storekeeper, the manager of the ele-

a disposition to repudiate Cuin's moral obligation to vator, the druggist and a respectible number of older the United States and to resent any American par- | citizens who have moved into rown from the farm. The topic is never failing

> No one who has lived in a cross-roads village can ever forget the satisfaction of watching the keen contests under the trees in front of the general store. Men of property, keen of mind and diligent in business, knuckle down to the intricacies of marbles with a devotion truly enthusiastic. Taws, fudges, moonies,

Or perhaps the fad happens to be horeshoes or quoits. The blue-shirted, gallused "cranks" repair to the shady side of the store and there the battle between the pegs is fought to a finish. It is a fascinating pastime, and lazy indeed are the inhabitants who do not muster up the interest to become partisans in the camps of the rival quoit pitchers.

And why should not these diversions be worthy of the attention which is lavished upon them? The city "fan" who sits in the broiling bleachers and perspires his way through a game of scientific baseball has no call to disdain the rural sport. The healthy interest in the old game of townball was equal to that inspired by the league.

For if life is not all work, why not marbles and berseshoes as well as the strenuous baseball, golf and tennis? The villager is happy and justly so. The summer afternoon and dull trade lend themselves to these wholesome trifles. They are worth the candle, a dozen times over. New-fangled sports are an aggravation of the flesh; marbles and horse-shoes have the venerable stability of countless years to sustain them in their work of giving content to devoted

Senator Dubois's demonstration that the retention of the Philippines will serve merely to further enrich a few American multimillionaires at the sore cost of the American people in itself accounts for the Republican party's determination to hold the Philippines. It also explains the present unamericanism of the Republican party, of which Republican Senator Hoar, "the conscience of the Senate," complains so bitterly. The Republican party is owned and controlled by the syndicates which will profit from exploiting the Philippines. These syndicates command that the Philippines be held for exploitation. The fact that this necessitates a violation of the American Constitution, a repudiation of the Declaration of Independence, a surrender of the principles upon which this Government is founded, cuts no figure with the syndicates. They are out for the stuff.

Now that the time for settlement with the boodle gang seems to have arrived, the people insist that the settlement shall be in full. Partial payments may not fairly be attempted in cases where the reckoning has been so long delayed.

Prince Napoleon of the Russian army doubtless contemplates the increasing chumminess of Czar Nicolas of Russia and President Loubet of France with satisfaction. Some day he may re-establish a Bonapartist throne on the strength of this very alli

RECENT COMMENT.

Tropical Colonization.

Professor Ireland in Annais of American Academy.

Another matter which should influence our attitude to wards tropical colonization is the question of climate. There is a perfect readiness on all sides to accept the limitations placed on the progress of civilization by extreme cold but the similar operation of extreme heat is a fact that people are most unwilling to admit. No one expects a highly organized community will arise in Greenland or in Terra del Fuego; but that a tropical jungle may blossom forth into a mother of parliaments appears to b within the capacity of many people's faith.

Yet, if we study the history of civilization, we are at once confronted with the fact that a temperate climate has been the one great condition of progress, and that extreme heat as well as extreme cold has for more than a thousand years proved an insuperable barrier to advancement. What contributions have the tropics made to bly of 1900, which met in St. Louis, that the nce confronted with the fact that a temperate climate they produced a single poet of the first rank, or a painter, or a musician, or an engineer, or a chemist, or a histor ian, or a statesman, or any man of the first eminence in any single art or science? Are we indebted to them for a single important invention, or for any new discovery in any branch of inquiry? Have they, during the past ten centuries, contributed a single great idea to the sum of human knowledge? The answer to all these questions is in the negative.

Vacillation Means Failure.

Success for June.

A habit of vaciliation is most demoralizing to success and character-building. People who are forever weighing and balancing and considering, and never deciding questions until compelled to, are always weaklings, power of decision, after awhile, becomes perfectly demoralized, and the victim loses not only the confidence in his own judgment, but even the power this gives over men and circumstances.

Undecided people who always suspend judgment, and ASSEMBLY'S INSTRUCTIONS defer giving opinions, carry a negative atmosphere in their TO THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE. very presence. They inspire doubt in regard to their own

The decided man carries a positive atmosphere. He to presses you with his force and power to do things. His very presence carries confidence and conviction. You feel sure that a man confronts you and not a weakling. He knows what he thinks, and says it; he knows what he wants to do, and does it.

One of the most pitiable sights is that of a man who s forever hanging in the balance, powerless to fling himself with a force on either side.

The great prizes of life are lost by vacillating.

The New Atmosphere.

Charles Morris in June Lippincott's.

One thing more may be said about the new atmosphere That of old was supposed to be not over sixty miles high. Its ratio of decrease of density seemed to prove this. The atmosphere is now believed to be fully 500 miles high This belief is based upon a study of the fall of meteorites. These free wanderers of space plunge into the upper air at so great a speed that their friction, even with the extremely rare gas at that high altitude, soon heats them to incandesence, and they flame into light. They have been observed to flash out in this way at a height of over 100 miles. At this elevation the air must be so exceedinly rare as to render it certain that friction with several hundred miles of it would be needed to heat a meteor to the incandescent point. From this it is estimated that the upper limit of the atmosphere cannot be less than 500 miles above the surface. It may be much more. The air may extend upward as far as the force of gravity is capable of overcoming its centrifugal force, which steadily in-

reases with height. How high that is no one can tell,

Professor E. E. Slosson in the Independent.

At any rate, we are grateful to Cecil Rhodes for an interesting experiment in education, and we shall watch with engerness to see what sort of public men our Ox-At any rate, we are grateful to Cecil Rhodes for an interesting experiment in education, and we shall watch with eagerness to see what sort of public men our Oxfordized Americans turn out to be. It is possible, too, that the injection of 5 or 10 per cent of foreign blood may revivify Oxford, though that is a somewhat rash anticipation. Still we are told that Oxford Coes move. Some who have sighted across it at some fixed point, like the House of Lords, assure us of the fact and adduce in proof the university extension movement, the abolition of the requirement of cellbacy, the multiplication of lecture courses in English literature, and similar subjects, and the establishment of research degrees. In the meantime we would suggest that some philanthropic Turk endow scholarships in the University of Cairo, so that we may send some of our young men there to study the Koran and Moslem law.

Artist's Studio in a Tree Trank.

Strand Magazine for June.

In Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, Cal., is the trunk of a gigantic tree which is being put to the very odd use of a sculptor's studio. It offers plenty of room for stands, models, mounds of clay, and spectators, for the immense tree-butt has been hollowed out till it forms a room a little over 25 feet agross. The outside diameter of the trunk is 35 feet, 5 inches. When standing in its native glory the big Midwinter Fair, held in Golden Gate Park in 1895.

FROM THE GREAT POETS.

The Charge of the Light Brigade.

Tennyon's supreme excellence list not so much in his themes as in his transcendent. It is this that his given him his hold upon a cultured age and wen for him immortality. Work is the perfection of literary form.

"The Charge of the Light Brigade" was misde at the battle of Radaldava, is the Crimean War, October 21, 18th Lord Lucan, commander of cavalry, ordered Lord Cardigan to lead "the Light Brigade" against the truesland, Of 800 men all but 106 were killed, we indeed or captured.



ALF a league, bulf a league Half a league onward, All in the valley of Death Rode the six hundred. "Forward, the Light Brigade Charge for the guns!" he said: into the valley of Death Rode the six hundred.

"Forward, the Light Brigade!" Was there a man dismayed? Not though the soldiers knew Someone had blundered:

Theirs not to make reply Theirs but to do and die: Rode the six hundred. Cannon to right of them.

Cannon in front of them Volleyed and thundered; Stormed at with shor and shell, Boldly they rode, and well; Into the jaws of Death Into the mouth of Hell. Rede the six hundred.

Flashed all their sabers bare. Flashed as they turned in air. Sabring the gunners there, Charging an army while All the world wondered:

Right through the line they broke, Revied from the subre-stroke. Shattered and sundered. Then they rode back, but not-Not the six hundred.

Cannon to right of them. Connon to left of them. Carnon lighted them Volleyed and thundered Stormed at with shot and shell, While herse and here felt. They that had fought so well Came through the jaws of Death Buck from the mouth of Hell-

Left of six hundred, When can their place fade? O the wild charge they made! All the world wondered. Honor the charge they made! Honor the Light Brigade Noble six hundred!



WESTMINSTER CONFESSION TO UNDERGO MODIFICATION

Statement of the Reformed Faith Adopted by the General Assembly -Result of the Work of the Committee on Revision Looked Upon as an Advanced Step in Presbyterianism.

The one hundred and fourteenth General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church has some and gone. The assembly has agreed to a partial revision of the Confession of Faith, the first store of the kind in its big. Assembly of the Presbyterian Church has to a partial revision of the Confession of Faith, the first step of this kind in its history. Not only this, but it has adopted a "Brief Statement of the Reformed Faith," which it also hands down to the presby-teries for their ratification. As a creedrevision and creed-making body, therefore, this assembly stands without a parallel in the history of Presbyterianism.

For decades the question of a revision of the renowned Westminster Confession of matter took definite shape. At that meet-ing a special committee of lifteen, eight min-isters and seven laymen, was appointed to consider the whole matter of a "restatement of the doctrines most surely believed by
the Presbyterian Church "as substantially
embodied in the Confession of Faith."

This committee was also "enjoined diligently to pursue their inquiries, seeking
light and knowledge from every available
source," and report to the next assembly.
For the purpose of furthering the inquiries
of this committee the presbyteries were
"invited to take action on the subject" at
their fall meetings and report to the assembly stated clerk. As members of this
committee their were appointed Herrick
Johnson, D. D., Samuel J. Niccolls, D. D.,
LL. D. William McKibbin, D. D., George
B. Stewart, D. D., Stephen W. Dania, D. D.,
Samuel P. Sprecher, D. D., and the Reverend Henry Van Dyke, D. D.; Elders General Benjamin Harrison, Justice John M.
Haylan, Daulel R. Noyes, E. W. C. Humphrey, William R., Crabbe, John E. Parsons
and Elisha A. Praser, The Reverend Doctor Charles A. Dickey, moderator, was also
a member of the committee.

ASSEMBLY'S INSTRUCTIONS

This committee held a number of meetings during the ensuing year, and at the Assembly of 1991, which met at Philadelphia, it was chlarged to twenty-one, with the following additional names: John De-Witt, D. D.; J. Ross Stevenson, D. D.; D. W. Moffat, D. D.; S. B. McCormick, D. D. W. English, Philadelphia, 1995, p. 19 W. Moffat, D. D.; S. B. McCormick, D. D. and Ruling Elders John W. Foster and Charles T. Thompson. This assembly forther instructed this committee "to prepare and submit to the next General Assembly a trief statement of the reformed faith, expressed as far as possible in untechnical terms. The said statement to be prepared with a view to its being employed to give information and a better understanding of our doctrinal beliefs, and not with a view to its becoming a substitute for, or an alternative of, the Confession of Faith. The committee was further instructed to prepare amendments to chapter ill, chapter x, section 3, chapter xvi, section 3; chapter xvi, section 7; chapter xvii, section 3, and chapter xvv. section 6, of the Confession of Faith. Said amendments were to be expressed either in the 6, of the Confession of Faith. Said amendments were to be expressed either in the modification of the text or by declaratory statement. 'So as more clearly to express the mind of the church, with additional statements concerning the love of God for all men, missions and the Holy Spirit."

Acting under these instructions, this enlarged committee held five meetings during the last year as follows: In Pittsburg, June 18, 1901; in Saratoga, August 28, 1901, where it remained in session for three days; in Washington, D. C., December 4, 1901, for ten days; in Philadelphia, February 5, 1902, eight days, and in Washington, D. C., April 9, 1902, eight days, making thirty days careful conference in all.

TEXT OF REVISION

COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

At the last conference held this Revision Committee finished its work and practically unanimously agreed upon a "declarative statement" and a "brief statement of the reformed faith." The full text of the committee's recommendations as to the former, which were adopted by the assembly in

ression of Faith, reading "See Declaratory Statement."

Overture No. 5-Shall section 7, chapter xvi, of the Confession of Faith be changed so as to read;

"VII-Works done by unregenerate men, although for the matter of them they may be things which God commands, and in themselves praiseworthy and useful, and although the neglect of such things is shrull and displeasing unto God, yet because they proceed not from a heart purified by faith, nor are done in a right manner, according to his word, nor to a right end, the glory of God; they come short of what God requires and do not make any man meet to receive the grace of God."

Overture No. 6-Shall the last chause in section 5, chapter xxii, of the Confession of Faith, which reads as follows, be stricken out?

"Yet it is a sin to refuse an oath touching anything that is good and just, being imposed by lawful authority."

Overture No. 7-Shall the following section be substituted for section 6, chapter xxii, of the Confession of Faith, vill.?

"Yet. The Lord Jesus Christ is the only head of the church, and the claim of any man its be the vicer of Christs and the head of the church.

Christ."
Overture No. 8-Shall the following preamble be adopted, viz.?
"Whereas, It is desirable to express more fully the doctrine of the church concerning the Holy Spirit, missions and the love of God for all men, the following chapters are added to the Confession of Faith."
Overture No. 3-Shall a chapter be added to the Confession of Faith, to be numbered chapter xxxiv and entitled "Of the Holy Spirit," as follows?

otlows

CHAPTER XXXIV—OF THE HOLY SPIRIT

T. The Holy Spirit, the third person in the trinity proceeding from the Father and the Son, of the same substance and equal in power and fiery, is, together with the Father and the Son, o be believed in, loved, obeyed and worshiped throughout all ages.

II. He is the Lord and Giver of life, everywhere present in nature, and is the source of all TH. He is the Lord and Giver of life, everywhere present in nature, and is the source of all good thoughts, pure designs and holy commels in men. By him the prophets and moved to speak the word of Goa and all were moved to speak the word of Goa and all were moved to speak the word of Goa and all were moved to speak the word of Goa and all were moved to speak the word of Goa and all were moved to speak the word of Goa and all were moved to speak the word of Goa and all were moved to speak the word of Goa and all were moved to speak the way for it, accompanies it with his persuasive power and urges its necessage upon the persuasive power and urges its necessage upon the resison and conscience of men, so that they we resist out are also guilly of resisting the Holy Spirit.

"III. The Holy Spirit, whom the Father is ever willing to give to all who ask him, is the only efficient agent in the application of resisting the who shim, is the only efficient agent in the application of resisting the word of the sever willing to give to all who ask him, is the only efficient agent in the application of resisting the holy spirit. When the spirit of sever willing to give to all who ask him, is the only efficient agent in the application of resisting the holy efficient agent in the spirit of adoption and prayer and performs all those gracious offices by which they are sanctified and scaled unto the day of redemption.

"IV. By the indwelling of the Holy Spirit all believers being vitally united to Christ, who is the head, are thus united one to another in the church, which is his body. He calls and anoints ministers for their finly office, qualifies all other officers in the church for their special work and impact various gifts and graces to its members. He gives efficacy to the word and to the ordinances of the Cospel, Ry him the church will be preserved, increased until it shall cover the earth, purified, and at last made perfectly hely in the presence of God.

"Very and entitled "Of the Love of God and Misslors," as follows

CHAPTER XXXV-OF THE LOVE OF GOD

CHAPTER XXXV-OF THE LOVE OF GOD

AND MISSIONS

"I. God, in infinite and perfect love, having provided in the covenant of grace, through the mediation and sacrifice of the Lord Jesus Christian a way of life and salvation, sufficient for and adapted to the whole not race of man, doth freely offer this salvation to all men in the gospel.

"II. In the gospel God declares his love for the world and his desire that all men should be salvation; promises eternal life to all who truly repent and believe in Christ; invites and commands all to embrace the offered mercy, and the pits spirit secondarying the word pleads with men to accept his gracious invitation.

"III. It is the duty and privilege of every one who hears the gospel immediately to accept its merciful provisions, and they who continue in impenitence and unbelief theur aggravated guilt and perish by their own fault.

"IV. Since there is no other way of salvation than that revealed in the gospel, and since in the divinely established and ordinary method of grace faith cometh by hearing the word of God, Christ has commissioned his church to go into all the world and to make disciples of all nations. All believers are, therefore, under obligation to sustain the ordinances of religion where they are already established, and to contribute be their prayers, gifts and personal efforts to the extension of the kingdom of Christ throughout the whole earth."

BRIEF STATEMENT OF THE REFORMED FAITH.

OF THE REFORMED FAITH.

The Revision Committee also formulated a brief statement of the reformed faith, which contains sixteen articles, and which is designed to be a popular statement of the doctrines contained in the Confession of Faith. This, however, is not intended as a substitute for the confession, but as a guide to the membership of the church, and especially to those who desire to enter the Presbyterian communion. The committee confesses to great difficulty in exactly and briefly expressing the doctrines involved, and in its report to the assembly we find the following:

The committee presents this statement to the assembly and to the church, acknowledging that it has found it easier to exercise the critical than the constructive faculty in dealing with confessional literature. It is probably true that the result of our work pleases no member of the committee exactly; and it would be presumption to hope that any one else should be entirely, and in the committee surrendered to the others, not principlus, the preferences. Otherwise the assembly much preferences.

sixteen articles of the statement with the character of God, the latters The sixteen articles of the statement deal with the character of God, the article of his revelation to man, his eternal purpose as to man, the creation of the world, the origin and extent of sin, the infinite grace of God, the election of grace, the character and mission of Christ, faith and repentance as it relates to saivation, the Hey Spirit and bis work, the new dorn and the life to come, the law of God as summarized in the Ten Commandments, the charch and her searmments, the final judge in her sacraments, the final judge of Christian service, and the final triumph of

AFTERMATH OF THE WORK OF REVISION.

The next step in the proposed revisions and brief of the reformed faith will be and brief of the reformed faith will be the sculing down of the action of the churco for ratification. This undoubtedly will awaken much discussion in certain quarters, and it is more than probable that it will not men with unanimous indorsement. Should the overtures meet with a two-thirds analysead in each presbyters or in two-thirds of the presbyteries of the church, then they will come up to the next assembly for final approval. It will then require a two-thirds vote of the assembly before they can become constitutional law. Thus Presbyterianism throws around its Confession of Fuith, or constitutional law, every possible safeguard. From the nature of the discussion in the assembly and that which has appeared in the pressy of the denomination, it is highly probable that a two-thirds majority of the presbyteries will adopt or ratify the preposed revision and that similar action will be taken by the assembly of 1904. It is probable also that the action taken by the recent assembly will have a renderer to settle the revision question in the Presbytenian Church for years, and that the attention of the church will be directed morain the line of aggressive mission work than ever before in its highly. This certainly sending down of the action of the as in the line of aggressive mission work than ever before in its history. This certainly is a consummation devouity to be wished. SAMUEL I, LINDSAY.

CURRENT NOVELTIES AT THE SUMMER GARDENS.

Eleanor Palk and the ten young women e calls "Sunbeams" sang and dance I themselves into favor at Forest Park High-

There was a change of costume for each org. Each dress seemed more complicated than the former until "Pajama Polly" was tenched. Hickey and Nelson appeared in a new sketch, Miss Nelson is a pretty woman in a pink silk costume. Hickey was gre-tesquely founty with his big shoes, small hat and Irish character make-up. Artie Hall sang some new coon songs. Powers Broth-ers, trick bicycle riders, and Buckley and Snyder were the other entertainers.

Arthur Mackley and his company came first on the vaudeville programme at Man-nion's Park, which opened yesterday. Mr. Mackley does not follow his old line of work. He no longer appears as the bloodcurdling pursuer. Instead he plays a com-ed; part and does it so well that one won-ders why he never tried such roles before. Another interesting specialty on the bill was that of Greene and Werden. They do a "coon" singing act attired in Hottentot cos-tumes. Their dances are new and grotesquely amusing.

"John Carver," the new American drama by H. W. C. Block of this city, will be given its first presentation on any stage at the Olympic Theater next Wednesday night. A second performance will take place A second performance will take place Thursday evening, in order to heighten the effect in the many massed scenes in which the latter part of "John Carver" abounds. Mr. Lindsley has secured the services of forty young Turners from the South Side who will make things lively on all proper occasions. The novelty of the work, no less than the fact that the Fresh Air Mission than the fact that the Fresh Air Mission is the beneficiary, has caused quite a de-mand for sents. The mission has estabmand for seats. The mission has estab-lished agencies for the sale of tickets in the West End drug stores, and these, reports say, are being well patronized.

Ellery's Royal Italian Band played at Koerner's Garden yesterday. Signor Massa is leading the band this week. Signor Rirela, who is now en route here from Europe, will conduct upon his arrival. Concerts will be given nightly.

Manager McNeary has returned from New hearsals will begin to-morrow at Uhrig's Cave. The season at the Cave is to begin next Saturday evening. The bill on that oc-casion will be two new extravaganzas, "Carmen Up to Date" and "Fifi Flambeau" The bill will be changed every night.

The Deimar Garden opera season begins next Sunday. "The Black Hussar" will be the initial offering. The new company in-cludes Maude Williams, Blanche Chapman, Carrie Reynolds, Edwin A. Clarke and Miro

Collibri's Midgets were the features at the Suburban. They capered about in some groissue scenes that amused the children and their elders also. Al Shean and Charles Warren appeared in a travesty called "Quo Vadis Upside Down." Cushman Holee and Cushman offered their operatic special-ty, "The New Teacher." The Three Polos ty, 'The New Teacher.' The Third Po-closed the show with an acrobatic turn.

The Utopian Burlesquers made merry at the Standard. First came the curtain-raiser, "There's Something Doing," and then a vaudeville olio. It included Lillia Washburn and George Topeck in "The Sporting Editor"; the Empire City Quartet; Reynolds and Pearce, jesters; Klein and 'lifton, eccentric dancers, and the Jossiya trie of gymnasts, "Our Coming Champion" was the concluding farce.

TRAIN RACED CYCLONE OVER KANSAS PRAIRIE.

With People Locked in Coaches. Engineer Opened Throttle and Outstripped Funnel-Shaped Pursuer.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Wichita, Kas., May 25.-With passengers ocked in the cars to keep them from leaping to death, with the engineer driving his engine at a speed of fifty miles an hour, northbound passenger train No. 465 ran &

engine at a speed of lifty miles an hour, northbound passenger train No. 465 ran a race with a cyclone this morning and won by a bare fifty feet.

The course was twelve miles long, from Arkansas City to Winfield. Conductor Strain, just after leaving the former city stepped out on the rear platform to reconnoiter. A whistling funnel-like cloud was sweeping along the right-of-way not a half mile behind. It was a dark, frowning spectacle. He could distinctly feel the suction of the wind. He went inside and found women and children frantic with terror.

As a safeguard he locked the doors and signaled the engineer to push his engine to the limit. The big machine responded nobly and a speed of a mile a minute was struck. Time and again it seemed the cyclone had conquered. Fortions of the cloud hung over the train like a dark shroud, but the center of the whirling monster, the seat of its power, never reached the flying train.

When the train reached Winfield the cyclone had abandoned the chase, shot skyward and dissolved in the upper air. Engineer Watts continued his run to Newton. He declared it was the wildest race he had ever run. The passengers were in a tremor of excitement when it was all over.

Delegates Chosen at Monett. Monett, Mo., May 25.—The Republican con-cention held here yesterday for the purpose vention held here yesterday for the purpose of selecting twenty delegates to the County Convention at Cassville. Mo., to elect defegates to the State. Judicial, Congressional and Senatorial conventions and name a county ticket, elected the following delegates: L. Jeffries, S. A. Chappel, John Breeze, James Anthony, W. R. Breeze, G. B. Draper, T. Fleetwood, Charles Carle, G. B. Vermillion, F. A. Wightman, John Ford, H. H. Westley, D. H. Kemp, W. H. Hames, Sam Clutter, Joe A. Jackson, A. Folger, John Fergusin, Smith Boulden, R. D. Lenhard, Judge O. P. Shaffer and James Andrews were nominated for Justice of the Peace, and Joe A. Jackson for constable.

LAUNDRY WAGON STOLEN-A horse

and wagon of the Peerless Laundry, No. 2822 Walnut street, was driven away Sat-urday night from the foot of Olive street. The wagon contained laundry valued at \$100.